NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

COMPOSITION OF SOILS, &c.

"He that carts sand makes land;
"He that carts clay throws his land away."

My text may be found in a former number of this paper. The sentiment that seems to be advanced by the writer, is, that sand is beneficial as a manure for all soils, and in every situation, and that the use of clay will be destructive and ruinous to all soils whatever. If his views are such as we have reason to believe they are, we must consider him ignorant of the composition of the soils, and the nature of the several earths which enter into its composition, in order to render it productive and fruitful.

That some soils can be improved and rendered productive by the use of sand, we by no means deny; but the use of sand will be beneficial only to such soils as are destitute of, or have too small a proportion of silicious earth; on the contrary the composition and situation of some soils are such as would be injured by the use of sand, and improved by clay; but clay will be found useful only in such soils as have too small a proportion of aluminous earth, and abound with silicious sand. Such soils may be improved by adding finely divided coherent absorbent matter, such as aluminous and calcareous earth. Elevated land requires to be more absorbent and retentive of moisture than low land. Low moist soils are often very productive when they consist of more than three-fourths silicious sand, and less than one-fourth of finely divided coherent matter, and vegetable manure.

As the earths of which the soil is composed differ with regard to their affinity to water, and absorbent power, it is evident that soils to be equally productive in different situations must be differently composed, or composed of the several earths in a different proportion. Hence, if a soil be found to be sterile, before we attempt an improvement, the cause of its sterility should be first ascertained if possible; otherwise we may expend time and manure to no purpose. If there be an excess of silicious sand, clay, finely divided coherent matter, and calcareous earth should be added; if the soil be too close, heavy, and coherent, a want of sand and vegetable matter is indicated; if there be an excess of vegetable matter, or the salts of iron be present, it may be improved by lime, which will render the salts of iron beneficial, by combining with one of its component parts, and thereby form a new and different salt, which will promote vegetation, and at the same time hasten the decomposition of the vegetable matter. If there be a deficiency of vegetable matter, the remedy is obvious. Too great a proportion of either of the earths will not produce a healthy plant, though it may have a due supply of vegetable manure. As it is necessary, then, that the soil should be composed of the earths in a due proportion to render it productive, and as that proportion is not altered, (for the quality of lands that enter into the composition of plants is extremely minute and small) the agriculturist will be well rewarded for his labor in correcting his soil; for when once done, it will continue productive with a supply of vegetable manure.

It is difficult, it is true, to account for, or assign any reasons why a soil should be composed of definite proportions of the earths to render it productive, since the plant does not depend upon them for its food and nourishment, but receives it from the vegetable matter, water, and saline matter contained in the soil, and from principles which it receives from the atmosphere.

That water is decomposed, and its component parts combine with, and form a part of the vegetable, may be satisfactorily shown by simple experiments. Immerse a fresh plant in water, in a few hours bubbles of air will be seen upon its surface, which, if examined, will be found to be oxygen gas, its source is obvious. A portion of the water has been decomposed, and as no hydrogen appears, it is evident that it has entered into composition with, and forms a part of the plant; the excess of oxygen being thrown off through the leaves. It is ascertained by experiment that plants receive their carbon from the atmosphere, through the leaves, hence the leaves of a plant, are of as much importance as the roots, and it will thrive no better without one than without the other.—Nature has wisely provided other resources for the elementary principles which compose a plant, than the vegetable and saline matter contained in the soil. Were it not for such a provision, the soil would inevitably become impoverished, and sterile, for it would be impossible to return to the land the whole amount of vegetable matter, that is taken from it by the crops. Hence sterility would be inevitable. On the other hand, if vegetation received its whole support and nourishment from the atmosphere, and nothing from manure, one great incentive to industry and its reward would be lost, our door yards, and barn yards would increase with dirt, filth, and decayed vegetable matter, for want of sufficient inducement to remove it, the soil would grow foul, and in time, become a kind of peat earth, which would render it unfit for cultivation.

R. I. FARMER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FINE STOCK.

MR FESSENDEN—I observed in your last New England Farmer, a statement of Mr JEREMIAH STICKNEY, of Rowley, of the thrift of his calf.—This spring I have had forty calves, five of them attracted my attention at their birth. I accordingly had them weighed and their weights are as follows.

One pair twin calves, bulls,	125 lbs.
One bull calf,	103
One bull calf,	98

One bull calf came 5th March last, 70. This I weighed yesterday, and weighed 390 lbs, which is a gain of 2¾ lbs. per day, and a fraction over, in 116 days. He is of the Holderness breed, of a bright red.

Your friend and humble servant,
JOHN LANE BOYLSTON.

Princeton, June 30, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MR EDITOR—Having received a communication from JOHN LOWELL, Esq., in which he generously offers to furnish buds of his choice varieties of pears, to the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, I enclose it for publication, as there will not be a meeting of the Society for some weeks, that all may have an opportunity of availing of the privilege which has been so liberally extended.

As many will desire to participate in the benefit, it should be recollected that the supply of buds is necessarily limited, and that the request of each should be such, as that the favor may be generally enjoyed.

These repeated demonstrations of Mr LOWELL's bounty, and his zealous efforts for the advancement of horticulture, are most cheering to our Institution, and entitle him to our grateful acknowledgments. His benefactions, precepts, and examples have rendered his name dear to the cultivators of New England.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.

Brinley Place, July 4, 1829.

Hon. H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. Mass. Hort. Society,

DEAR SIR—I overlooked, when I sent to your care a few books for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, an odd volume of the London Hort. Transactions, which became a supernumerary one, owing to the great liberality of that Society in presenting to me, unsolicited, the first and second volumes of that valuable work. I wish that it was more worthy of their acceptance, and that it were possible for me to part with the complete set of that splendid work—but it is my *viaticum*. I could not get on without it. I hope one day, that it will form a part of your Library, and if the members shall feel disposed to purchase it entire, I wish to be considered a contributer to the amount of 30 dollars.

The time is now approaching for budding pears, and some are now fit to bud. The members of your Society may call upon me freely for buds of all the original trees of Mr KNIGHT, received six years since, and I can also furnish buds of some of the valuable kinds sent last year. The last are few, and precious, as they are in no catalogue in this country, and I could wish that your Society should designate the persons, who should take them, as it is important that they should pass into the hands of those, who will be most likely to preserve them.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
Roxbury, June. 30. J. LOWELL.

N. B. From present appearances, I hope to be able to send to your Society, specimens of at least six of the new varieties of pears; and there is good reason to hope that they will be exempt from the diseases which have rendered what were once our most valuable pears of no value to us.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

AMERICAN TURNIP BUTTERFLY.

In Europe there are several species of butterfly appropriated to the *cruciferous* or *oleraceous* plants, such as the cabbage, cauliflower, rape, turnip, mustard, &c., whence they are called *brassicaires** by the French. Their caterpillars feed upon the leaves of these vegetables, and sometimes do considerable injury to them. The prevailing color of the butterflies is white, and that of the caterpillars green.

Several years since I obtained, in Northampton, a white butterfly, which appeared to be allied to the European insects above mentioned.—Doct. Charles Pickering discovered one, previously, near the White Mountains, New Hampshire; and a chrysalis was brought to me, by a friend, from Keene, in the same State, in the winter of 1827. I have since received, through the attentions of the Rev. L. W. Leonard, several of the chrysalids and eggs, and some interesting observations on the economy of the caterpillars, which are found abundantly on the turnip, cabbage, and radish, in the vicinity of the Monadnoc Mountains, N. H., and in the northern part of Worcester county, Massachusetts. Having been so fortunate as to raise the perfect insect from the egg, I am now enabled to furnish a history of this species, which threatens to become injurious to the cultivator.

There are two broods in a season. About the last of May and the beginning of June the white butterfly is seen fluttering over the plantations of cabbages, and the turnip, and radish beds, but "seems to prefer the turnip leaf for the place of depositing her eggs. She alights upon the upper side of the edge of the leaf, bends her abdomen, and fastens the egg, on its end, under it. The eggs are not laid near each other, and but seldom more than three or four under the same leaf."†—The egg is nearly pear-shaped, longitudinally ribbed, and about one-fifteenth of an inch in length. "Eggs kept in the house were hatched in seven days, a somewhat longer time was necessary for the hatching of those in the open air." The caterpillars or larvæ, which I reared from eggs hatched upon the 27th of May, arrived at their full size in 21 days, when they were one inch and a quarter in length. Being of a pale green color they were not readily distinguished from the ribs of the leaves, beneath which they reside. They do not devour the leaf at its edge, but commence, indiscriminately, upon any part of its inferior surface, through which they eat irregular holes.

On the 17th of June, one of my caterpillars ceased eating, and spun, from its mouth, a little web of silk on the glass under which it was confined; in this web it attached the minute claws which arm the pair of feet at its hinder extremity; then bent the head on one side, and fixed, upon the glass nearly under the middle of the body, a silken filament, which it carried across the back and secured on the other side: this operation was repeated till a thread of sufficient thickness was produced to form a loop in which the anterior part of the body was suspended. On the next day the skin, near the head, was rent, by the exertions of the caterpillar, and was gradually cast off, leaving the chrysalis or pupa sustained by its tail and the transverse loop. In eleven days, on the 29th of June, the butterfly burst its pupa case, and extricated itself. The wings are white, a little dusky at base, and the posterior ones have dusky veins beneath. The butterflies disclosed in summer "deposit their eggs from the middle to the end of August." The pupæ of this second brood survive the winter, and do not produce butterflies till the ensuing spring. Mr Leonard informed me that the pupæ are found under rails, the edges of stones, and in other sheltered situations in gardens and fields; and suggests that it would be well to leave, in the places infested by the caterpillars, boards a little elevated from the ground, which would offer a tempting shelter to the pupæ, and render it easy for the farmer to obtain and destroy them.

Mr Leonard noticed the white butterfly in all the towns in the vicinity of the Monadnoc Mountain, and also in Ashby, Fitchburg, Athol, Winchendon, Templeton, and Petersham, Mass. That it may, eventually, extend itself still farther is to be apprehended, unless means are used to check its increase. It was in May, 1826, that I found a solitary one in Northampton, but I have not heard whether it has become common in Hampshire county.

In concluding this account of the white butterfly it will be proper to point out its entomological situation and characters, and assign it an appropriate scientific name.

Order Lepidoptera. *Section Diurna.* Family Papilionidæ.

Genus Pontia. Fab. Ochsenheimer. Leach. Stephens.

Generic Character.* *Legs six, alike in both sexes. Wings entire, opaque; anterior somewhat triangular, obtuse-angled or rounded at tip, generally white with some black spots; posterior rounded with a groove on the inner margin to receive the abdomen, beneath often colored yellowish or greenish;* areola in the centre obliquely closed by a straight connecting nervure. *Antennæ with an abrupt, obconic, compressed club.—Pupa angular, acuminated in front, with projecting lateral appendages in front of the wing-cases.* The body suspended by the tail and a transverse thread across the middle.—*Larva with a small round head; body slender, tapering at each end, downy,* with a dark dorsal line.

Observations. This genus is nearly related to Colias, of which genus we have several species in the United States, but only one true Pontia to my knowledge. The common small, yellow butterfly is a Colias, which may be distinguished from Pontia by the prevailing yellow or orange colors of the species, the short antennæ, with the gradually formed obconic club, and the areola in the posterior wings completed by an angulated connecting nervure. The *pupa* of Colias is gibbous, the anterior extremity very obtusely conical, or not much produced, no lateral elevated angles, and no prominent dorsal projections. The *larva* has no central, longitudinal stripe. The flight of the Pontia is heavy and low; that of Colias is light, and is sometimes extended to a great height. These two genera, together with Mancipia, Leucophasia, and Gonepteryx, (of which I believe there are no species in New England,) are established upon a critical examination of the pupæ and larvæ, as well as of the perfect insects, and in their propriety I fully coincide. Schrank and Latreille, unite them all in the genus Pieris, and appear to be followed in this by Prof. Say, whose Pieris *Nicippe* is a true Colias.

The subject of this communication has a close affinity to P. *Napi* of Europe, but it is a large insect, and somewhat differently colored. Under the impression that it is a nondescript, I have given it a specific name derived from the *habitat* of the larva.

Pontia *Oleracea.*

Specific Character. Wings white, sub-diaphanous, anterior ones dusky at base, and on the external edge, tip beneath pale yellow with fuscous veins: Posterior wings beneath straw colored with fuscous veins, humeral angle yellow. Body black, with cinereous hairs above, and whitish ones beneath. Antennæ black brown, annulated with white scales; apex pale ochreous.

Expansion of the wings about two inches.

Egg pyri form, longitudinally ribbed, yellowish.

Larva pale green, with a darker dorsal line, very minutely punctured with darker spots, and inconspicuously downy. Length, at full size, 1 1-4 inch.

Pupa pale green or white, regularly and finely spotted with black: anterior extremity produced, conical, back before, with an elevated, laterally compressed, securiform process, sides of the dorsum, in the middle, angular, and elevated; posterior part with a central carina. Length eight-tenths of an inch.

Habitat (natural unknown;) on the leaves of Brassica *Rapa*, B. *Oleracea*, and Raphananus *sativus*, in New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

In a speculative point of view Pontia *oleracea* is exceedingly interesting to the naturalist, and a valuable addition to the American Fauna. It is, undoubtedly, an American insect, and sufficiently distinct from the European species of the same genus. Having, like them, an appetency for the *cruciferous* oleraceous plants *(Tetradynamia siliquosa,)* it has fixed itself upon the turnip, cabbage, and radish, which are not natives of the United States. On what, then, did the insect subsist before these vegetables were introduced by the Anglo-Americans? It is to be hoped that those botanists, who may have it in their power, will carefully look for the larvæ on the cruciferous plants of the elevated regions of New Hampshire, in the months of May and September.

T. W. HARRIS.

Milton, Mass. June 30, 1829.

*From Brassica, the generic name of the cabbage, turnip, rape, &c.

†The observations, within inverted commas, were communicated by Mr Leonard.

*The characters in *italics* are extracted from Mr Children's translation of Ochsenheimer's genera.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

The last number of Silliman's Journal, contains a very interesting notice of the manufacture and uses of the *chloride of lime*, by G. W. Carpenter, chemist, of Philadelphia. We present to our readers, an abstract of this article, as one of the best evidences of the progress of American Manufactures, and the immense contributions of modern chemistry to the means of health and comfort.

The chloride of lime, is manufactured on a very large scale at the Maryland Chemical Works, and also by the New York Chemical Manufacturing Company; and both articles are pronounced to be fully equal to the best imported.

It has for many years been used in bleaching; hence its common name bleaching salts; but some of its most valuable properties have been but recently discovered.

The first property for which it is distinguished,

is that of destroying colors; and so powerful is this property, that one grain of the salt will destroy the coloring matter of two grains of the best Spanish indigo.

The use of this article for discharging colors is very extensive, especially in bleaching, calico printing, paper making, &c. Fruit stains, &c. may be removed from bleached goods, by dipping the stain in water, applying the salt until it is removed, and rinsing well in cold water, before washing. It must not be applied to colored goods, as it would remove all the colors together.

Another property for which the chloride of lime is now not less remarkable, is that of destroying all offensive or infectious effluvia, arising from animal and vegetable decomposition, and, indeed, every unpleasant odor whatever.

To prepare the salt for use, four ounces is dissolved in a pint of water, and the *solution* filtered. Put one part of the solution into forty parts of water—stir the *mixture*, and it is then fit for use.

The effluvia from drains, sewers, and other receptacles of the same nature, will be destroyed, by pouring into them a quart of the mixture added to a pailful of water, and repeating the operation as often as occasion may require. Water in cisterns may be purified, and all animalculæ destroyed, by putting half a pint of the *solution* into about 120 gallons of the water.

Tainted meats, and animal food of every kind, may be rendered sweet, by sprinkling them with the mixture. The odor of dead bodies is effectually destroyed by the same means. By its aid, the French surgeons have been enabled to examine the bodies of persons supposed to have been poisoned, several months after interment. It also destroys entirely the smell of paints.*

There are many manufactures, and those of soap, candles, glue, size, leather, &c., that might be deprived of all disagreeableness from offensive smells, by the occasional use of a pot containing the mixture.

Finally, the chlorides have been found very beneficial in medical and surgical practice, from their power of arresting instantaneously, any tendency to putrefaction, and of destroying the deleterious properties of putrescent matters. Hence their application to carbuncle, ill conditioned ulcers, gangrenous sores, foul eruptions, open cancer, mortification, &c. Used as gargles or washes, they destroy the foulness of the breath, from whatever cause it may proceed—even that produced by mercurial salivation. For the latter purposes, the chloride of soda is used by the French, but the chloride of lime is said to answer equally well.

* *Query.*—Would not apartments rendered disagreeable b the neighborhood of vermin, be readily purified, by sprinkling with the mixture?

ALCOHOL.

Alcohol, according to Saussure, is composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, in the following proportions—C. 51.98, O. 34.42, H. 13.70=100. Its specific gravity is 791, water being 1000; but it can with difficulty be obtained so pure, and its more common specific gravity is 820. It was once supposed that alcohol was formed in the process of *distillation;* but Mr Brande has demonstrated that it is exclusively, the product of *fermentation;* and, therefore, that it exists in every saccharine or sugary solution, which has undergone fermentation. Sugar, is, indeed, the indispensable material out of which alcohol is formed; and it is melancholy to reflect on the misapplication of art, in converting one of the most pleasant, harmless, and nourishing substances in nature, into a bewitching poison.

The following table, compiled from Brande's Manual of Chemistry, shows the proportion in which alcohol exists in several different beverages:—

DISTILLED SPIRITS.		
Scotch whiskey,	54,32	parts by measure in 100.
Irish do,	53,90	do
Rum,	53,68	do
Brandy,	53,39	do
Gin,	51,60	do
WINES.		
Port,	22,96	parts by measure in 100.
Madeira,	22,27	do
Currant,	20,55	do
Teneriffe,	19,79	do
Sherry,	19,17	do
Lisbon, & Malaga,	18,94	do
Claret,	15,10	do
Champaigne,	13,80	do
Gooseberry,	11,84	do
Elder,	8,79	do
MALT LIQUOR.		
Ale,	6,87	do
Brown stout,	6,80	do
London porter,	4,20	do
London small beer,	1,28	do
CIDER.		
Highest average,	9,87	do
Lowest average,	5,21	do

From this table it appears, that in brandy, rum, and whiskey, there is, by measure, more alcohol than water; that Madeira and Port wines contain nearly half, strong cider about a fifth, and ale an eighth, as much as they. Thus, a bottle of Madeira has in it nearly a pint of proof spirit; a quart of strong cider more than six ounces; and a bottle of ale about four ounces.

The chemists were surprised at the results of Mr Brande's experiments. Nobody, till then, was aware, that the various fermented liquors contain so large a quantity of alcohol. Their intoxicating effects are certainly not in proportion. This arises from their other ingredients; which give to all of them a nourishing quality, and to each, effects more or less peculiar. Dr DRAKE.

Excellent Rules.—The following rules, from the private papers of Dr West, were according to his memorandum, thrown together as general waymarks in the journey of life. They were advantageous to him, and while they exhibit an honorable testimony to his moral worth, may be useful to others.

Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem such, however absurd they may appear to me.

Never show levity where the people are professedly engaged in worship.

Never to resent a supposed injury, till I know the views and motives of the author of it—nor on any occasion to retaliate.

Never judge of a person's character by external appearance.

Always to take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing from me in political or religious opinions.

Never to dispute if I can avoid it.

Not to dispute with a man more than seventy years old; nor with a woman; nor with an enthusiast.

Not to affect to be witty, or to jest, so as to wound the feelings of another.

To say as little as possible of myself and those who are near to me.

To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Not to obtrude my advice unasked.

Never to court the favor of the rich, by flattering either their vanity or their vices.

To respect virtue, though clothed in rags.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions; especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

Frequently to review my conduct, and note failings.

On all occasions to have in prospect the end of life and a future state.

Not to flatter myself that I can act up to these rules, however honestly I may aim at it.

Remedy against bad water.—A highly respectable gentleman in Connecticut, who used to visit Ohio yearly, gave me the following prescription. Being from early life a water drinker, he applied to the late Dr Osborn, of Middletown, to give him a substitute. The doctor told him to furnish himself with a mixture, of equal proportions, of pulverised sugar and ginger, and whenever he drank the bad water of the west, to put in as much of the composition as suited his taste, and he need never apprehend bad effects from a free use of the water.

He tried it a great number of years, and always found it an effectual preventive. At a time when the quality of the water, in the lower part of the city is made, by so many, an apology for the commencement of insidious and dangerous habits of mingling poison in their beverage, the adoption of this simple and self-preventive cannot be too earnestly recommended.—*Norristown, (Pa.) Register.*

To improve dried figs.—These fruits, when they are brought to table, are commonly covered with a scurf, composed of a mealy, sugary substance, very disagreeable to the teeth. A correspondent says that the way to get rid of the scurf, and render the figs as plump and clear skinned as when they are newly gathered from the tree, is, first to keep them in a cool and rather moist cellar for twenty-four hours before using; and, secondly, just before presenting them at table, to put them into a receiver, and exhaust the air. After remaining there two minutes, they should be taken out, and gently brushed, when they will be found perfectly plump and clear skinned.—*N. Y. pa.*

Tooth Powder.—The following is given as the correct mode of preparing the celebrated French tooth powder, called *Poudre Peruvienne:* White sugar 36 grains, cream of tartar 72, magnesia 72, starch 72, mace 2, cinnamon 6, sulphate of quinine (or quinia) 1, and carmine 5 grains. All these substances are reduced into a fine powder, and mixed together with great care; then add four drops of oil of roses, and as much oil of mint.

Eve. Gaz.

COL PICKERING'S ADDRESS.

Concluded from page 396.

6. If my recollection be correct, the Trustees of the State Society of Agriculture, have repeatedly offered premiums for the best experiments to ascertain the most eligible season for laying lands down to grass. Without having made any experiments expressly for that purpose, I will mention some facts which may contribute to settle the question.

When I purchased a farm in Pennsylvania, at the time before mentioned, it was deficient in hay. Some acres of the bottom land were in tillage; but there being no crop on the ground, it was ploughed, harrowed, and sowed with herd's grass (there called Timothy) and clover seeds, about the 15th or 20th of September. The seeds were well put in by an old experienced farmer. The next summer I had a full and clean crop of excellent hay. But here-and-there was a very small strip entirely destitute of grass plants; and in their place was a full crop of weeds; a stronger wind now and then preventing the hay seeds reaching their destined cast. But throughout the rest of the ground, the herd's grass, and clover having attained to some strength in autumn, had full possession of the ground; and renewing their growth in the spring, before the seeds of annual weeds had time to vegetate, kept that possession completely, and produced a clean crop of hay.

I will now mention the constant and successful practice of Capt. Ichabod Nichols, of Salem, who has made a very productive farm among the rocky hills and valleys of the land on the Salem Turnpike, immediately westward of the town. Having dug up and cleared it of the moveable rocks and stones, he ploughed and planted piece after piece, with Indian corn and potatoes; and as soon as the natural growths were subdued, laid the same down with herds grass; always sowing the seed in autumn; and invariably getting clean and large crops of hay the next summer. Sometimes he sowed the grass seed so late that it did not germinate until the spring; but being duly deposited, it was ready to start with the first warmth of the season, before the germination of the seeds of weeds; and when the ground would be too wet to touch it with the plough. It is only thirteen years since Mr Nichols began to cultivate this land; and in the present very productive year for hay, he has cut upwards of ninety tons. It is true that he has possessed an advantage within the reach of very few farmers—an ample supply of manure from stables in Salem; in addition to that made on the farm by his four working oxen, a bull, a horse, and thirty-five milch cows; all the hay and other fodder being consumed on the farm. It is a milk farm for supplying inhabitants of Salem. The grounds having received the manure with the tillage crops, it was, of course, thoroughly incorporated; and his purchased manure had so much clover seed mingled with it that he found it was not necessary to sow any with his herds grass. His constant practice of introducing his manure with his tillage crops, corresponds with the ideas I have formerly suggested; to wit,—that upland grounds in grass for mowing should never receive top dressing of *dung*—because a large (perhaps the greater) part of its fertilising elements would evaporate and be lost in the air, and that such top dressings should be confined to moist grounds—too moist to be broken up by the plough, after having been once subdued and well laid down.

The general practice, however, from time immemorial, has been to sow grass seeds in the spring, with barley, or other small grain; and if the preceding tillage crops have brought the ground into a clean condition, the practice is known to be commonly successful; especially with *clover*, a plant whose tap root penetrates to a considerable depth, and thus secures it against the effects of the harvest sun of July, upon losing the shelter of the grain crop. But herds grass and other fibrous rooted grass plants, with very slender blades, not unfrequently perish. On my farm in Pennsylvania, one year, herds grass seed was sown with oats, of which there was a good crop; and the grass had taken well; but upon harvesting the oats, the tender grass plants, exposed to the burning sun of July, were all destroyed. The like disaster, I presume is sometimes experienced here, a degree and a half farther north.

I am therefore inclined to think, that all spring grain had better be sown by itself; and that after harvest, the stubble and weeds—constituting in fact a light coat of manure, should be ploughed in, and the grass seed then introduced. This manuring, I am satisfied, would amply compensate for the expense of the extra ploughing. It would be desirable that this operation should take place before the weeds growing among the stubble ripen their seeds.

The ease with which the seed of herds grass is saved, and its cheapness when purchased, together with the good quality of the hay, have led to its general cultivation: but every farmer knows, that unless the ground be rich and moist, it yields no grass for a fall pasture; while other grasses quickly throw up a second crop.

There is another grass in our country which in some parts of it is cultivated to great advantage. It makes good hay—equal I believe to herds grass—and like spire grass, springs again as soon as the first crop is taken off. And the seed, it appears to me, is saved with as much ease as the seed of herds grass. It is four or five years since I introduced it on my farm; and its present occupant esteems it highly. I recommend it to the farmers of the county; and that it be sown by itself, without any clover seed: for as the clover fails after the second year, naked spaces are thereby left; and then the grass grows in tufts, instead of completely covering the ground. Orchard grass seed is at present dear; but when generally cultivated, it might become as cheap as the seed of herds grass.

A roller is deemed, in England, a necessary instrument of husbandry; and it is in use among some farmers in the United States. From my own experience I strongly recommend it. Mine may perhaps be thought a heavy one; but it is not too heavy. It is of solid white oak, about seven feet long, and twenty or more inches in diameter.—After small grains, or hay seed, are sown and harrowed in, rolling presses the earth close about them—drives in all the small stones—and in grass crops forms a smooth surface for the scythe. If ground is in a proper condition for receiving the seed—neither too wet nor too dry,—that is, in a friable mouldering state—the surface of the ground will not be pressed so hard as to prevent the germination of the seeds; on the contrary, they will spring and take root more successfully. If small grain, as wheat, barley, or oats, are merely harrowed, a multitude of grains will lie loose and naked on the surface, to be picked up by birds, or parched and ruined by the sun. ☞ Any stones on the ground too big to be pressed fully in by the roller, ought to be previously picked up and removed.

7. Millet gives excellent hay; and the straw, after the seed is ripe and threshed out, furnishes a very palatable food for cattle—very far superior to any other straw. But to obtain a full crop of millet, to rise as high as three or four feet, the ground must be rich, and in fine tillage.

8. Every one knows that swamps, where there is a depth of soil, or mud, if laid dry by ditching, yield great crops of hay. It has been a practice with some farmers, besides ditching, to cover them with a considerable coat of gravel or sand: but if they admit of being thoroughly drained by ditching, I would never carry on gravel or sand—absolutely barren substances.

On this article, I again refer to Capt. Nichols. He confines himself to ditching; and has rendered his swamps dry enough to yield great crops of herds grass hay. But he takes care, every year, after his hay harvest, to cleanse his ditches, that the water may run off freely; otherwise its current would be obstructed by the grass which springs up in them—especially in the small ditches.

9. Many years ago I became satisfied that the hilling of Indian corn was at least useless; I was rather inclined to think it injurious. The roots, if not interrupted, will spread from hill to hill; but by hilling, the loose soil is scraped from the intervals, and heaped up about the stems of the plants. Doubtless the roots, after this, will endeavor, by new shoots, to regain their natural depth; but for this end they must encounter harder ground, and so be checked.

In Pennsylvania, it is a common practice to plant corn in continued rows, with intervals of about five feet between the rows, to admit of a more free cultivation with the plough and harrow; while the plants are at small distances in the rows. At the last dressing, the surface of the ground is left level. One acre laid off to be cultivated in hills four feet apart, would give 2700 hills; and with four plants in a hill, the whole number would be ten thousand eight hundred.—An acre laid off in rows five feet apart, and set with two plants at every eighteen inches distance, would give 11,600 plants—that is, 800 plants more than the acre with hills.

For the neat culture of Indian corn, the grains when dropped should be regularly arranged; but as commonly dropped, many grains are scattered, and in that situation grow up—to be afterwards torn away by the plough and corn harrow; or, to save them, balks are left, which require more labor with the hoe. Last year, visiting a farm a few miles from Philadelphia, I there saw a tin tube about three feet and a half long, with the top flairing or spreading a little like a trumpet; which being moved from spot to spot, the corn was dropped through it, and laid just where it was wanted, with perfect regularity.

The great value of Indian corn stalks, in their green state, for feeding cattle, milch cows especially, I have formerly mentioned. That which is planted early, for this use, will be ready for cutting just when, in our common summers, the pastures begin to fail. Land that would yield fifty bushels of ripe corn to the acre, if cut close to the

ground at the time the ears are well set (at which time I suppose it has attained its highest growth) would give ten tons of the green fodder, of which 75 lbs. would give a full daily supply, for a common sized cow, if she ate nothing else: and at this rate, one neat ton (now taken at 2000 lbs.) would keep four cows two months: but if they gleaned half their food at pasture, the ten tons would keep eight cows in full milk, for two months—say August and September. But to have this fodder through that time, in its green and most juicy state, it should be planted at different times; so that the latest planted should attain its proper growth by the middle of September, and continue till the frost, which is frequent at the close of that month, or the early part of October. Where the corn is intended to stand for a ripe crop of grain, the green tops may be cut for green fodder, as soon as the fine dust (the farina) falls from the tassels on the silk of the ears: for every thread of that silk is attached to a grain of corn in the ear, and is the medium of impregnation. Without that dust so applied, there would be a cob and husks for the several grains, but no meal.

10. I have two or three observations to make respecting milch cows. Every farmer knows that they sometimes slink their calves; and it is said that a miscarriage once occurring, is likely to be repeated. This has happened to a very promising heifer of my own. When near two years and a half old, well grown, (as big as cows in general, though of our native breed)—in full health, and fleshy even to fatness, she slunk her calf, which was so young as to be destitute of hair. However, she was regularly milked, twice a day, giving at first only half a pint at a milking: but her bag and teats gradually increased in size; and her milk, from half a pint to two quarts at a milking. Having taken bull she continued to give four quarts of milk daily; at the same time laying on so much additional flesh and fat that she would have made fat beef. In this healthy and active condition, at the end of six months and a half from the time she took the bull, she dropped another dead calf—large for the time, and covered with hair. Being milked as usual, she continued to give about four quarts a day, for a few days, and then rapidly increased the quantity to seven quarts a day. Her pasture was good. The milk all the time was perfectly sweet—not in the least changed by calving. She continued well and active, and retained her fat and flesh. I was a little concerned about her *cleaning* the discharge of the secundine, or after-birth—but this came away by degrees.

Cases of this kind may be well known among farmers: but I have mentioned the matter for the information of some who may be as destitute of experience as myself.

I take this occasion further to notice the *cleaning*, or after-birth, about which I have understood that different opinions have been entertained.—Some have thought that it should be carefully removed, and not suffered to be eaten by the cow that has just dropped a calf. For myself, while living on my farm, I chose that my cows should be allowed *to follow nature*, and eat their *cleaning*. It is evidently an instinct affecting them at that particular time, as really as the instinct of the calf, as soon as it is licked dry, and can rise and walk, prompts it to seek for the teats of its dam. It appears to know that they are under her belly, but not whether they are between the fore or the hind legs; and accordingly it seeks for them sometimes between the fore legs—until the experience of a day or two conducts it to the proper place.

Whether the *cleaning* eaten by the newly calved cow operates as a salutary article of food, or as a medicine, I am entirely satisfied that it should be considered as a specific, exactly adapted to her condition.

With these observations I must take leave of the Society; recommending a perseverance in its object; being fully persuaded of its utility thus far; and that by the attention of practical farmers, and their mutual, free communications, its usefulness may be continued and increased.

Sept. 25, 1828.

From the American Sentinel.

GYPSUM, OR PLASTER OF PARIS.

History informs us that the utility of gypsum to grass, was first discovered in Germany, by a laborer at the gypsum quarry, who, passing across a meadow after his work, to shorten the distance home, discovered in the course of the season the luxuriance of the grass where he had travelled, and imagining that the dust of gypsum from his clothes must have been the cause, tried the experiment, and the result answered his expectations.

Some time after, a keg of it was sent to America, to Mr Jacob Barge, of Philadelphia, and soon come into use, in that part of Pennsylvania; where they value it very highly, and even suppose the hay produced by it, is better.

It is said, however, that gypsum will not promote vegetation much, near the ocean, or in any place where it can be decompounded with sea salt—which I fully believe, having been informed of the fact by a number of gentlemen from different States. How far from the sea the air will prevent the fertilizing effects of it, I have never heard stated, but can say that it is very serviceable on my farm, which is about 17 miles from Long Island Sound, on a straight line.

I will mention some of my experience of its utility. In May, 1796, I sowed some gypsum which was imported from France, on grass land of different kinds, viz. on loamy, sandy, gravel, and wet clay soil. Its effects were very visible in every case, except the last mentioned, where it did but little good. I also applied it on Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, potatoes, &c.

Where the gypsum was put on the corn, five rows were left without it, which collectively did not produce more than one row on either side; owing very much to the grub having left the corn where the gypsum had been applied, and destroyed the other. Where the gypsum was put on the flax, the difference was manifest, for it was some inches higher than the other; and there was a plain difference in the potatoes.

The wheat, rye, barley, and oats, did not appear to be much benefited, although the grass was visibly better for some years after the crops were taken off.

The utility of gypsum appearing so manifest, induced me to use it freely, and as soon as convenient, I procured ten tons from Nova Scotia, and sowed about eight of it in May and June following, at the rate of about three bushels per acre; and have used some every year since, but generally use now about two bushels on an acre, for grass land, and about one bushel on corn, where it is applied to the hills. I have not generally sown the same land with it more than once in six or eight years, neither do I think it necessary to sow it annually, as some do; for its effects are frequently visible five or six years. The plaster from Nova Scotia is not all equally good, neither do I think any of it equal to that which is imported; but it is obtained cheaper, and therefore I generally use it. The color is no certain criterion to judge of its quality, but it often has streaks of sand in it, which are worthless, and frequently the top of the rock is offered for sale, but it is worth but little. One method of trying its quality, is to put a quantity (pulverised) into a dry pot over the fire, and if it boils like hasty pudding, it is good; if the ebullition is small, it is but indifferent; and if it remains an inert mass, it is worthless. I like to have it ground fine, in fair weather, and used soon after grinding, lest it become lumpy, and need mashing with a hoe, or running through the mill again. It is best to sow it in still weather, that it may not blow away. I have sown it in all seasons except winter, merely for experiment, and have found it useful, but have sown it principally in May and June. On pasture land it may be sown at any time when convenient: but on mowing land it may be as well to sow it directly after the hay is off, if the time can be spared to do it; for it serves to collect moisture, and keeps the land from being parched by the intense heat of the sun, which is frequently the case at that season of the year. It does the most good in dry seasons, and on land which has recently been laid down, with clover, and herds grass; but if intended for mowing, it ought not to be sown the first year, lest the clover lodge down; the second year the herds grass will grow more abundantly and support it.

It is well to sow it on mowing land even if it is old sward, although its effects may not be very visible till one or two years after sowing, neither will it make poor land produce luxuriantly; and it is well to use a little dung even where plaster has been used; but I think manure is worth two or three times as much when ploughed in shallow, as when spread on the surface, unless it be fine, and spread just before a rain, in the season of vegetation. Plaster is rather the best when used as a top dressing. On Indian corn it is best to apply the plaster immediately after the first hoeing, but it ought to be mixed also with the seed before it is planted, after having wet it in tar water, which may be made by warming the water and stirring in a little tar, at the rate of about half a gill to six or eight quarts, then put in the corn, and stir it that the tar may adhere to each kernel; then mix it with plaster in a dry vessel, as you plant it. The tar is used to prevent the birds and insects from destroying the corn, and to cause a sufficient quantity of plaster to adhere to the kernels without sticking them together.

It is also useful to mix plaster with all kinds of grain, before it is sown. My method has been to take a cask of water, unless a spring or a brook is near, with two tubs and tight basket into the field; put some grain into the basket, and set it into a tub of water, and after it has soaked a little time, raise the basket, and put a stick or two across the tub under the basket, and it will soon drain; then mix it in the dry tub, with a sufficient quantity of plaster to make it sow well—perhaps 6 or 8 qts to a bushel of grain.

Clover seed, if clean from the hull, should by all

means be managed as above mentioned, if sown on the surface without covering.

Much more might be added if time would allow it, but enough may have already been said to weary the patience of many of your readers who have seen it used with success for 25 or 30 years, and dare not venture to try it.

A FARMER.

The High Cranberry.—Few people seem to be aware that this shrub, or small tree, which grows plentifully in the marshes and swamps around us, yielding rich clusters of very handsome fruit, a delicious tart, may be cultivated with ease and success in our gardens and shrubberies. Without knowing that the attempt had ever been made, I tried last spring, with some half a dozen shrubs, from Saratoga county, all of which bore the transplanting very well, for they lived, grew as vigorously as most vegetables do the first year, and some of them bore fine bunches of fruit. The twigs taken off, put out as cuttings, also took, which shows with what great facility we may stock our gardens with cranberries.—*Rochester Advertiser.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1829.

DISEASED PEAR TREES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Northampton, Mass. to the Editor of the New England Farmer, dated June 25, 1829.

"My *pear trees* are most severely attacked this season with the *blight*, or what I call *vegetable gangrene*, also with the *honey dew*. I saw in an English publication "a cure for the American blight on pear trees," viz. "lime water and spirits of turpentine." No directions as to proportions, time, or manner of applying it. I am trying a variety of experiments, but am almost discouraged. The blight is no respecter of soil, aspect, age, vigor, or kind of fruit. It has attacked the *Seckle, Brown Beurre, Early Catharine, Messire Jean, Winter and Summer Chaumontelle, Petit Muscat, Bartlett, Hardenpont de Printems, Beurre Knox, Green Satin, German Muscat, &c.* The last and the Chaumontelle, most fatally. Early this month they were perfectly sound and in vigorous growth, both well set with fruit—they were about from 15 to 20 feet high, and not a defective spot on them. In two days they were wilted, and almost charred, ten feet down from the top. The fruit that was perfectly plump and sound, was in forty-eight hours shrivelled up like a dried apple.—One I headed down to the sound parts, and engrafted with the Bartlett scions."

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Remarks by the Editor.—"Blight," says Loudon, "is a common term for injuries received by the vegetable kingdom when in a state of growth, which cannot be referred to any obvious or certain cause, and coming suddenly is said to give them the appearance of being blighted, or blasted." Indeed the term blight, applied to vegetables, scarcely gives us a more definite idea of any specific disease than the term death when applied to animals. The pear trees of the respectable cultivator, who favored us with the above, are probably blighted by a disease similar to that described by his Excellency Gov. LINCOLN, in a communication for the N. E. Farmer, published vol. v. p. 1. In this Gov. LINCOLN observed as follows, "I send you two small branches [of pear trees] which *forty-eight* hours since, were green and vegetating, now dry and shrivelled as from a year's decay. The disease, so far as I have had opportunity to notice it, appears in the sudden discoloration of the leaf, which becomes sometimes uniformly brown, like the effect of the winter's frost, and in other instances, black in spots, or parts, having the appearance of being stained with ink, or some dark liquid—and the decay of the limb is rapidly downward to the trunk."

The subject was much discussed in that and subsequent Nos. of the New England Farmer.—By some the disorder was attributed to an insect, called *Scolytus Pyri*; by others to too much manure; others called the disease *fire blight*, and attributed it to a *stroke of the sun, &c. &c.* The only remedy, which, so far as we know, has been discovered for this complaint is to cut away the diseased parts of the tree at some distance below any appearance of disease as speedily as possible, and make use of some of the usual applications, such as grafting cement, Forsyth's composition, &c. to heal the wounds, where the branches are cut away.

Uniformity in the Names of Fruits.—At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, June 20, JOHN LOWELL, SAMUEL G. PERKINS, and SAMUEL DOWNER, were chosen a Committee to facilitate an interchange of fruits, the ensuing autumn, with the Philadelphia, New York, and Albany Horticultural Societies, and others, for the purpose of establishing their synonymes. There is no greater obstacle to the cultivation of fruits, than the great confusion in their names that now prevails. It is no uncommon occurrence for a person in ordering trees from different nurseries, either in Europe, or the United States, to find, after waiting for his trees to come into bearing, that he has the same fruit under three or four different names, or to receive some kind of which he already has a sufficient number. The different Horticultural Societies in Flanders, London, and Paris, are attempting to remedy this evil, and have already accomplished much, although their facilities for the interchange of fruits are not so great as are possessed in the United States.

Specimens of fruit can be sent to the Society's Hall, No. 52 North Market Street, care of J. B. RUSSELL.

SINCLAIR BEET.

MR J. B. RUSSELL.—A few weeks past I received at one of the meetings of the Horticultural Society, a paper of the *Sinclair beet seed*, which I understood was recommended as a superior *stock beet*, therefore imagining it was valuable as yielding a large crop for *animals*. Within a few days I have conversed with two experienced English gardeners, neither of them more than two years from England; *one* of whom is confident that the *Sinclair beet* produces a *very small root*, and is only of use for the *stalk* or *stem part* of the leaf, which by being planted pretty thick, *is very white and delicate, being boiled for the table.* The other gives the same description of a beet as being introduced from France, but did not hear it called Sinclair.

I merely give this hint, that those persons who are cultivating it, and expecting it as a *root* crop, may be on their guard, lest they may be disappointed. Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

MANUFACTURING SILK.

The subscriber having invented a very useful and simple machine for reeling and spooling silk, is desirous of introducing the same into general use, and has deposited one of the machines for inspection at the Hall of the Horticultural Society, 52 North Market street, Boston; where persons who are desirous of engaging in the manufacturing of silk, are respectfully invited to call and examine the machine. All necessary information for the use of the apparatus will be given on application at the Agricultural Warehouse, or to the inventer, at her residence in Lexington, near Monroe's Tavern.

Persons wishing for instruction in the art of spinning, which is considered as a separate branch from that of spooling and reeling the raw silk, may be fully instructed in this very useful branch of industry in the course of a week or ten days, on application to the subscriber as above.

FRANCES JONES.

From the Transactions of the Horticultural Society.

On a method of growing Asparagus in single rows, as practised by Mr WALTER DICKSON, *of Redbraes, near Edinburgh.* By Mr ANDREW DICKSON, F. H. S. of Edinburgh.

(From a letter to the Secretary.)

SIR—Mr Dickson's method of growing asparagus in single rows, of which you have requested an account, is so simple, that little explanation will be required. It occurred to him that planting asparagus in single rows, particularly in the soil of his garden, (which is a light black earth upon a subsoil of sand,) might answer much better than in beds, as it would enable him to introduce manure to the roots, by pointing it in between the rows with the spade. He had observed that the usual mode of dressing asparagus beds by a covering of dung in winter on the surface, was apt to produce canker, and that consequently many of the plants in the beds came up sickly and weak in the spring, and ultimately decayed during the summer. The first plantation he made in single rows was in our Leith Walk Nursery, upwards of twenty-five years ago, and this yet retains its vigor and produces fine heads. This, I think you did not see when you were at Edinburgh, otherwise you would have noticed he had erred in not giving sufficient room between the rows, which are only two and a half feet apart. The plantations he has since either made himself, or recommended to others to make, have been at three and a half feet distance row from row. The plants are planted at nine inches apart in the rows; the ground has no farther preparation previously to planting, than being dug or trenched to its full depth, and well manured with rotten cow dung. The young plantation you saw at Redbraes, has only been made two years, and was so strong as to admit of being partially cut the second year.—Mr Dickson prefers planting in July to spring, and the seedlings of the preceding season. I venture to give it as my opinion, that the produce from two single rows, planted in the way described, will both in quantity and quality, (but particularly the last,) be found superior to three rows of equal length, planted in beds in the usual way; the facility with which the heads are cut are likewise in favor of the row system. I may further add that in our northern climate it is of moment that the plants should have all possible benefit of the

sun's rays, that the roots may be well ripened and prepared to shoot vigorously in the spring: and I need not point out to you that this will be better obtained by the plants growing in distant rows, than when they are crowded in beds in the usual way. I am, sir,

Your very humble servant,
ANDREW DICKSON.

Hemp.—Mr Stephen Boyington, of Hinesburgh, in this county, planted last season one quart of hemp seed, after the fashion of planting broom corn, on less than one-fourth of an acre of land. The crop produced twenty bushels of good clean hemp seed. One stalk at a fair distance from the ground, measured seven inches in circumference, and ten feet in length.—*Northern Sent.*

Recipe for the cure of an incipient cancer.—Take half a pound of Pipsisawa, by some called winter green; it resembles the chickaberry leaf except being notched on the edge—add one pound of the oil of olives, and simmer them together in an earthen vessel well glazed, till the leaves are crispy, then strain it off, and keep for use. With this anoint the part affected three times a day; also make a decoction of the same herb, of which let the patient drink a tea cup full morning and evening. N. B. Drink no strong liquor while using the above.

The foregoing article was communicated for publication by a respectable physician.—*Brattleborough Reporter.*

Spots on the Sun.—In looking through a telescope yesterday, we noticed at least a dozen opaque spots on the Sun's disc. They are generally small and a good deal scattered. It is a curious question, and one which is not fully decided, whether or not these spots have any connexion with the coolness of the season. In some of the coolest summers since the commencement of the present century, similar spots have been observed in considerable numbers, and some of them very large.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

How to make excellent Beer.—Take 20 drops each of Oil of Spruce, Sassafras, and Wintergreen—mix these thoroughly with 1½ pints molasses—then add 3 quarts hot water—stir them well together—after which add ½ pint of yeast, and 2 gallons of cold water. Shake the whole together, and let it stand 12 hours—then bottle it, and in three days it will be fit for use.

The above recipe is highly approved by many families in this vicinity, and deserves to be more extensively known.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Punishment of Immodesty.—A Chinese Judge in passing through a narrow street, saw a poor woman with her breast exposed, suckling a child, at the door. For this want of modesty he ordered her immediately 30 slaps on the face; and her husband 40 blows for not having taught his wife better manners! Such are the doings even of good men under a despotism.

The charter of the East India Company will expire in 1834. The renewal of these charters is likely to give rise to much discussion in England.

One gentleman near Petersburg, Va. has 100,000 silk worms prepared to spin.

A Mr Cobb, from Cummington, recently sold in this place a few bushels of fine russet apples, which he had preserved in dry sand, at $1,62 per bushel. This may be a useful hint to farmers.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Two tea spoonfuls of mustard mixed with warm water operates as an emetic.

John Mix, of Waterbury, Con. has invented a machine for weaving meal bags entire, without a seam. The inventor states that he can weave bags of any kind, or even twilled bed ticks, upon the same principle.

The Indiana Whig mentions a pleasant slaughter recently made among the serpents in that neighborhood. About 420 rattlesnakes were massacred in three or four attacks.

To Correspondents.—We refer our correspondent "Taunton" to the 5th volume of the New England Farmer, pages 179, and 204. Several interesting communications are on file.

Greenwich Flower Garden.

The subscriber has lately received his annual importations of Garden Seeds, Bulbous Flower Roots, &c, in excellent preservation, of the growth of 1828, from the well known houses of Messrs Warner, Seaman & Warner, and Mr Charlewood, London, and Mr Van Eeden & Co., Harlæm, Holland, who have guaranteed them good and genuine, and no doubt will give the farmer, horticulturalist and florist, the same general satisfaction that former importations have done.

Also on hand, a choice collection of greenhouse and hardy herbaceous plants, (many of which are very rare;) rose bushes and other shrubs, in great variety, fruit trees, white mulberry, &c. Plants of artichoke, asparagus, sea kale, early frame potatoes, mushroom spawn, &c, with directions for cultivation. The Hyacinthus, Crocus, Narcissus, &c, are in bloom, and will continue in succession a great part of the year. Catalogues may be had at the garden. Orders left at the garden, the post office, or with Mr Molyneaux, corner of Broadway and Ann street, will be strictly attended to. Gentlemen supplied with experienced Gardeners. DANIEL KENNEY,

Carmine and Varick streets, New York.

☞ The nearest route to the Garden, Greenhouses, and Seed Store, is from Broadway, by St Thomas's Church, along Houston street, or along Canal and Varick streets.

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English Scythes.

James Cam's double prime grass scythes, wide and narrow, a superior article, for sale at the Hardware Store of S. FESSENDEN, No. 30 State Street. 8t June 19

Buckwheat, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street,

A few bushels of Buckwheat, growth of 1828. Also, a further supply of Fowl Meadow Grass Seed, of superior quality.

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Ware.

Received, a great variety of the above; which, with a complete assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, are offered for sale, low, at No. 4 Dock Square.

Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

200 lbs. fine White Flat English Turnip Seed, growth of 1829—also, several other approved varieties from Scotland, and London, among which the Early Dutch, Yellow Stone, and Yellow Malta, have proved of very superior quality for the table,—and the Yellow Aberdeen, (or Bullock,) and the Large Norfolk Field Turnip for cattle.

Gardener wants a Situation.

A gardener, who has a complete knowledge of his business, and can produce recommendations from the Botanic Committee of the Dublin Royal Society, (having been employed in their Botanic Garden for two years,) and from many gentlemen in the vicinity of Dublin, wishes to procure a situation in this country. Inquire at the New England Farmer office. 3t

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Millet Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market street.

50 bushels of Millet Seed,—clean, and of superior quality.

Also, a very extensive variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of 6 cts each, or 100 varieties, one paper each, for $5,00.

ROMAN—This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane, and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams, in Northborough, Ms, at $20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 15.

Farm for sale in Milton, of about 200 acres, remarkably well watered, with every variety of lands and fruits, good substantial buildings, and a large portion of valuable woodland.—Also, for sale, or to let, opposite to the above named premises, a large dwelling house, with a good bake house, very pleasantly situated.—For further particulars, see the New England Farmer for May 15, or inquire of the publisher, or P. H. Pierce, 95 State st, or N. Tucker, on the premises.

May 22, 1829. tf

Imported Horses.

Barefoot, and Cleveland, the two English horses, will stand for the season at their stable in Brighton. Barefoot at $25, and Cleveland at $10, with $1 for the groom. a24

Heifers, Calves, Sheep, &c.

For sale, two full blood Alderney Heifers, three years old this spring, with calf by a full blood bull of the Short Horn breed; one Alderney Heifer calf, six months old, weaned, and turned to grass; two full blood heifer calves of the Short Horn breed, two months old, now at grass feed; four of the Long Wool Ewes, imported from the Netherlands; a buck lamb from one of the ewes, and a Devonshire Buck, a very fine animal, and four full blood Saxony Bucks. For terms apply at this office.

June 17, 1829.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.		
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	125 00	130 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	10 50	11 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	9 50	10 00
Cargo, No. 2,	"	8 00	8 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	9
Skimmed milk,	"	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	6 37	6 50
Genesee,	"	6 37	6 50
Rye, best,	"	3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	56	58
Rye,	"	73	75
Barley,	"		67
Oats,	"	38	40
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.		9
LIME,	cask.	85	90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.		3 50
PORK, clear,	barrel.	17 50	18 00
Navy, mess,	"	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.		2 00
Orchard Grass,	"		3 08
Fowl Meadow,	"		3 00
Rye Grass,	"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"		2 50
Red Top	"	62	1 00
Lucerne,	pound.	38	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	33	50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	7	8
French Sugar Beet,	"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	27	35
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	18	22
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	25	30
Merino, half blood,	"	22	25
Merino, quarter washed,	"	20	22
Native, washed,	"	16	20
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	35	37
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	22	25
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	27	30

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	10	12 1-2
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	7	10
whole hogs,	"	5	7
VEAL,	"	6	12
MUTTON,	"	4	12
POULTRY,	"	10	16
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	10	15
Lump, best,	"	14	18
EGGS,	dozen.	11	13
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		1 00
Indian, retail,	"		70
POTATOS,	"		50
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

The following beautiful Hymn, written by the Rev. Mr PIERPONT, of Boston, was sung on the 4th inst. at the public exercises of the American Colonization Society, whose object is the *Abolition of African Slavery.*

With thy pure dews and rains,
Wash out, O God, the stains
From Afric's shore;
And, while her palm trees bud,
Let not her children's blood
With her broad Niger's flood
Be mingled more!

Quench, righteous God, the thirst
That Congo's sons hath cursed—
The thirst for gold!
Shall not thy thunders speak
Where Mammon's altars reek,
Where maids and matrons shriek,
Bound, bleeding, sold!

Hear'st thou, O God, those chains,
Clanking on Freedom's plains,
By Christians wrought!
Them, who those chains have worn,
Christians from home have torn,
Christians have hither borne,
Christians have bought!

Cast down, great God, the fanes
That, to unhallowed gains,
Round us have risen—
Temples, whose priesthood pore
Moses and Jesus o'er,
Then bolt the black man's door,
The poor man's prison!

Wilt thou not, Lord, at last,
From thine own image, cast
Away all cords,
But that of love, which brings
Man, from his wanderings,
Back to the King of kings,
The Lord of lords!

From the Baltimore Weekly Magazine.

BAKED BEANS.

Oh! how my heart sighs for my own native land,
Where potatoes, and squashes, and cucumbers grow;
Where cheer and good welcome are always at hand,
And custards, and pumpkin pies smoke in a row;
Where pudding the visage of hunger serenes,
And, what is far better, the *pot of baked beans.*

Let Maryland boast of her dainties profuse,
Her large water-melons and canteleupes fine,
Her turtles, and oysters, and terrapin stews,
And soft crabs high zested with brandy and wine;
Ah! neither my heart from my native land weans,
Where smokes on the table the *pot of baked beans.*

The pot of baked beans! with what pleasure I view it,
Well season'd, well pork'd, by some rosy-faced dame;
And when from the glowing hot oven she drew it,
Well crisp'd, and well brown'd to the table it came.
O give me my country, the land of my teens,
Of the plump Indian pudding and *pot of baked beans.*

The pot of baked beans! ah! the muse is too frail,
Its taste to descant or its *virtues* to tell;
But look at the sons of New England so hale,
And her daughters so rosy—'t will teach thee full well;
Like me it will teach thee to sigh for the means
Of health and of rapture—the *pot of baked beans.*

A YANKEE.

Economy.—The acquisition of wealth appears to be the prevailing desire amongst men, and the pursuit is laudable if it has justice for its foundation. Blackstone says a property founded on injustice cannot be of long duration. There is no honest way of acquiring wealth but by industry and economy. All know how to be industrious, but it requires information and experience to understand well the practice of economy, which is the operation of knowledge in regulating business according to time and circumstances. Whoever makes use of all his time according to the best of his abilities, is fulfilling the purpose of his creation, and doing all that virtue requires of him. A farmer should arrange everything throughout his family and farm, according to justice and equity; every one should have their allotted portion of the business to do, in order and regularity. When justice is known to be the basis on which the whole business of a farm is conducted, each one will do his duty with cheerfulness and expedition; for justice, like salt, preserves everything about it. The ladies of this great republic are respectfully solicited to use their influence in promoting industry, frugality, and economy, in their domestic vocations—their example and advice have great influence in society—the fashions, customs, and manners of a country are very much at their control—it generally falls to their lot to have the care of children, and to train them up to virtuous industry, and teach them the rudiments of knowledge, and duties of great weight and importance in society.

Early rising, temperance in eating, drinking, conversation and labor, are all necessary requisites towards completing an economical life. Early rising produces fine spirits, encourages industry, and gives many a leisure hour for mental improvement, which is of more value than any other acquisition. Temperance should be observed as the indispensable criterion in all our actions; it promotes health of body, sanity of mind, and long life—it shields us from many loathsome temptations, in which gluttony, drunkenness, and other excesses, inevitably involve us.

The faculty of speech is a divine power conferred on man, which enables him to pursue a progressive improvement of the mind towards perfection; of course, language should be cultivated and preserved in purity.

Moderate labor strengthens the constitution, regulates the circulation of the blood, and promotes a proper tone in the system—excessive labor debilitates the system and shortens life.

By following the rules of economy, a young man in any circumstance in life, may find time and means to acquire knowledge and improve his understanding. Every hour when past is gone forever, and all the gold of earth cannot redeem it; if well spent, it stands in our favor; but if ill spent, it stands against us; and whatever the understanding impresses on the memory, must remain there as long as the mind continues to exist. Our good actions are always commending and encouraging us. This shows the necessity of making use of all the vacant time in the acquisition of useful knowledge. Early acquirements are of great importance. Ten minutes well spent, at fifteen years old, are worth more than a whole day would be at seventy. Little do young people know the value of the golden hours of youth, or they would be more cautious how they throw them away; for bad habits are easily acquired; but nothing in nature is more difficult than to forsake them. All our well spent hours shine like diamonds in our lives, and the mind looks back on them with divine pleasure. A plough boy by a judicious employment of time, might make the tail of his plough the school of wisdom; and a collegian, by an injudicious employment of time, might make his college a school of vice and mental debasement. It matters not what our occupation is, if we make the proper use of time; for industry, judiciously applied, is the philosopher's stone, so ardently sought after by ancient sages in vain.—The farmer, of all men, has the fairest opportunity of acquiring knowledge in its original purity—his business calls him through fields, woods, and vales, and gives him acquaintance with the nature of things. There he can read the unveiled truth, written in the book of creation, by the hand of God, without an interpreter, and no one will have the hardihood to tell him it is not true; because it is composed of self-evident facts, containing the principles of all the sciences, and the duties of life. A ploughman wishing to become acquainted with any particular branch of knowledge, may carry a book in his pocket, containing a theory of what he would wish to learn, and read a few sentences occasionally to speculate on, while he is following his plough, without interrupting the business of the day. This method of acquiring knowledge can be put in practice by the inhabitants of cities, as well as those of the country: but not with equal success,—for want of a rural scenery they would fail, particularly in the art of poetry. There have been but few good poets without being acquainted with a country life.—*Phil. Eve. Post.*

Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed.

This day received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market street, 20 bushels of Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed, at $2,50 per bushel.

Also, White Mulberry Seed, 50 cts per ounce, Lucerne, or French Clover, White and Red Clover, Sanfoin, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Herds Grass, &c.

Agricultural Books.

The third edition of *Fessenden's New American Gardener;* this work has been pronounced by the most judicious horticulturists in New England and the middle states, to be the best treatise on Fruit Trees, Vegetables, Grape Vines, &c., to be found in this country—price $1,25.

The Vine Dresser's Theoretical and Practical Manual, on the Culture of the Vine; and Making Wine, Brandy, and Vinegar. By Thiebaut de Berneaud.

The Young Gardener's Assistant, containing Directions for the cultivation of Culinary Vegetables, and Ornamental Flowers. By T. Bridgeman, gardener, New York—price 37 1-2 cts.

A practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Management of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D.—price 75 cts.

Also, *one* copy of each of the following rare works:—

Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening: with the theory of Draining Morasses, and with an improved construction of the drill plough. By Dr Darwin, (Dublin edition, price three dollars and fifty cts.)

Darwin's Botanic Garden—(price three dollars, a fine, correct copy.

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